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working in different factories. The total outlay at the end of March 1955 was Rs. 4,81,989.

Refugee Quarters.

273. Fifty-three houses were completed including light and water supply connections. A modified estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 for constructing these houses was under consideration. The outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,66,678.

274. Slum Clearance Schemes in Sultanpet Area, in Dobspet-Upparahalli, Layout of Doddabylikhana in Kalasipalya, area behind Water Supply Division, improvements to Ramachandrapuram, Lakshminarayanapuram and Maruthi Extensions, Layout in Goripalya for displaced persons, Scheme for a layout in Palace Guttahalli and a scheme for formation of a layout opposite to Government Veterinary Hospital on Mysore Road for housing Hospital Employees were under various stages of progress during the year.

275. The Trust Board continued to be in charge of the underground drainage works of the City during the year.

276. The formation of Vidhana Veedhi from Residency Park Road up to Cubbon Road was almost completed.

277. A sum of Rs. 6,46,294 was realised towards sale of sites in several extensions and a sum of Rs. 4,53,917 was realised towards sale of sites from the Industrial Suburb at Rajajinagar.

278. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 77,50,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 47,25,822 leaving a balance of Rs. 30,24,286. The percentage of working expenses to total expenditure was 6·8 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

279. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per census of 1951 is 7,78,977 as against 4,06,757 as per census of 1941. During the decade the population nearly doubled. The phenominal increase of population is due to various reasons. As the administrative headquarters of the State and as a Military centre of some importance, the City has always attracted immigrants from the rural areas of the State as well as from places outside the State. Latterly, immigration into

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the City has been greatly stimulated by the location of new Institutions and large Industrial concerns of national importance in and near Bangalore.

280. There was no change in the constitution of the Council as it stood on 31st March 1954.

281. Sri H. S. Seetharam and Sri Gadi Cheluvaraya Chetty continued to be the Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively till 18th January 1955 and on that date Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu and Sri Chhotubhai Desai were duly elected. They continued to hold the office during the remaining part of the year.

282. Out of the various draft Bye-laws and amendments to the Bye-laws passed, the one important Bye-law passed relates to levy of Octroi duty on raw cotton and wool, petrol, diesel oil, engine oil and powerine, paints and varnishes, cosmetics and perfumes and all electrical goods with the exception of electrical goods required for agricultural purposes. The revenue expected on this account is Rs. 5 lakhs.

283. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,55,216. The total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,55,574 thus making a total of Rs. 1,08,10,790. Of this sum of Rs. 1,02,90,319 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,20,471, at the end of the year. Financial Position.

284. The total demand under Assessed Taxes including arrears was Rs. 40,94,176 against which a sum of Rs. 29,91,573 was collected. The percentage of collection was 73(72·15). Revenue

285. The licensing of Public Conveyance in the Civil area, Bangalore, which was done by the Hackney Carriage Department was taken over by the Corporation on 1st August 1954.

286. The Corporation organised health exhibitions at the various places to educate public in health matters.

287. The Corporation continued to maintain four high schools and five higher elementary schools. The total number of pupils taught was 6,864 (5,954). Education.

288. Sri Purushotham Singh L. Bajaj donated Rs. 42,500 being half of the cost for the construction of a Girls' High School in Gandhinagar, Bangalore.

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Public Health

289. The total expenditure under Public Health was Rs. 24,86,204. During the year there was a decline in the birth and death rates. Infantile mortality rate has been the lowest recorded so far. Incidence of infectious diseases declined during the year as compared with the previous year. There was also a marked decline in the incidence of small-pox, chicken-pox, typhoid, measles and diphtheria.

290. The Corporation got up a scheme for over a lakh of rupees to improve only a few of the slums.

291. Leprosy treatment was given as usual in the Leprosy clinic of Broadway Road, and cases needing hospitalisation were admitted into E.D. Hospital, Bangalore for treatment and detention.

292. The Corporation continued to maintain eight maternity homes. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-four labour cases were conducted in these maternity homes giving an average of 27·8 births per bed.

Engineering Section.

293. Steady progress has been maintained with regard to maintenance and improvement of roads with the available resources. The work consisted of (i) cement concreting of some important roads, (ii) improving the macadam roads and forming new roads, (iii) improving the lanes by square slabs or by cement concreting of removing the pitching stones and installing the same and tarring and (iv) improving and forming foot-paths mostly gravelling foot-paths and cement concreting of foot-paths. Widening of Kasturba Road connecting the City and Civil Area was continued during the year.

294. A scheme for the development of Chamarajasagar Works at Thippagondanahalli at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs was sanctioned. The water scarcity will be solved to a great extent when this work is completed and the Corporation lays bigger mains out of the loan of Rs. 79·12 lakhs requested for in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Vital Statistics.

295. Of the registered births, 13,400 were males and 12,835 females. The largest number of births was recorded in the month of September 1954 and the lowest in the month of June 1954. The highest birth rate was among other communities and the lowest among Europeans.

296. The total number of deaths during the year was 12,921 as against 15,153 during the previous year. Of these, 6,434 were males and 6,487 females. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month af July 1954 and the lowest in the month of February 1955.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipality.

297. The area of the City continued to be 14·43 square miles. The population as per the Census of 1951 is 2,44,334.

298. Twenty-eight meetings of the Council were held during the year including six special and 10 adjourned meetings.

299. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 3,86,145. The receipts, expenditure and the closing balance were Rs. 29,92,774, Rs. 29,57,756 and Rs. 4,21,163 respectively. Finance.

300. The incidence of taxation *per capita* was Rs. 6-9-0 (Rs. 6-8-8) during the year.

301. For Public Safety a sum of Rs. 80,837 was spent during the year, as against Rs. 71,032, in the previous year.

302. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 7,28,603 (Rs. 6,17,731). Engineering Section.

303. The health of the City during the year was good excepting for an outbreak of cholera during December 1954 and January 1955. Seventy thousand three hundred and eighteen anti-cholera inoculations were performed. Public Health.

304. There were 177 attacks with 22 deaths from diphtheria as against 177 and 25 respectively in the previous year. Diphtheria.

305. There were 40 (118) attacks with 22 (25) deaths due to typhoid. Typhoid.

306. One hundred and thirty-six cases of death from consumption were reported during the year. Tuberculosis.

307. The population of the City as per the census of 1951 was 2,44,334 and it is estimated to be about 2,50,000 during the year. Vital Statistics.